

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

Minister Johnson at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

We take the following extract from the speech of Hon. Reverend Johnson at the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London, in Guildhall, Nov. 10:

"I have been somewhat criticised here and at home for the manner in which I have met and returned the civilities with which I have been honored; but when the critics find that the civilities exhibited toward me, and the return which I have made to them, have not injuriously affected the negotiations which have been conducted between your noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs and myself, they will be satisfied that the one was as sincerely offered as I know that the other was sincerely reciprocated. (Loud Cheers.) I speak within the hearing of my noble friend your Foreign Secretary, and I hope he will not consider me as overstepping the bounds of diplomatic propriety when I say that, however dissatisfied some at home or here may be, they will soon find that there is no ground for dissatisfaction. (Renewed cheering.) I speak, as he knows, from knowledge, when I say that the difficulties which for some time have threatened the peace of the two countries are now—what shall I say? Mr. Secretary? I almost pause for a reply—are now at an end. (Loud and protracted cheering.) What that end is, and how that end has been brought about I forbear to say (a laugh), except that it has been brought about without touching in the slightest degree the rights or the honor of either nation. (Loud cheers.) And if, in the future, diplomatic negotiation should be conducted in the same spirit with which the noble lord and myself have carried on our negotiations, I say, in presence of you all and in presence of the world, that is the future wars will be next to impossible. (Renewed cheering.) And what we have done will demonstrate this. From 1846 to the present time, from one cause or another, there were in all that intermediate time clouds, which alarmed the people of both countries. We have managed, as you will soon discover, to remove those clouds and to leave nothing upon either nation but the undimmed sunshine of peace. (Cheers.)"

Mr. Disraeli, who followed, said in the course of his remarks:

"Well, I need not assure you, my Lord Mayor, on this occasion that those assurances on the part of the Government were correct, because you have just listened to the speech of His Excellency the Minister of the United States, which prevents the necessity of my imparting to you any Cabinet secrets, and may, at least on my part, call on you to have full confidence that any causes of misunderstanding between our own Government and the United States are in prospect of very speedy solution, and not merely the settlement of questions which have arisen in the great struggle in which that country was involved, but questions of much more ancient date, and which, when removed, will leave, as it were, a *tabula rasa* of misunderstandings between the two countries, and give us every hope that no future misconception may ever occur."

INFLUENCES OF THE PRESS.—Daniel Webster, in a discussion on the influences of the press, spoke as follows: "Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition, and general intelligence."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—It is said that our Government is satisfied with Minister Johnson's official conduct as far as he has gone with regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims and other questions in dispute. If true, as reported by cable, that Lord Stanly has consented that the commission shall sit in Washington, the fact will be gratifying to many distinguished and interested parties in this country, who have expressed their desire to our Government that the Board shall hold its sessions here instead of in London.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.—Among the bills and resolutions prepared and to be passed at an early day of the next Congress is the measure for postal telegraphic system; the proposition for an amendment to the Constitution, providing for uniform suffrage in all the States; appropriation for building a new Executive mansion; bill for increasing the salary of the President, and a bill for repealing the tenure-of-office act.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.—A New York despatch says that a great trotting match took place on the Union Course, on the 23rd, between George Wilkes and Lady Thorn, mile heats, three in five, for \$2,000, in harness. Lady Thorn won the first and second heats in 2:30 and 2:28. The third was a dead heat in 2:28. Wilkes won the fourth and fifth heats in 2:27 and 2:30, when darkness compelled the judges to declare the match drawn. A match of two miles and repeat, between the same horses, is to come off soon.

New Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, now published by Fields, Osgood, & Co., promises to be even more valuable and attractive than ever before, judging from the December number, which is now before us. The new publishers announce, among

other special features of interest for the coming year: "Historical articles, by Motley; a serial story entitled 'Malbano,' by Higginson; prose and poetry by J. Russell Lowell; stories and sketches by Edward Everett Hall.—James Parton's first contribution for the year will be entitled 'The Mean Yankees at Home by a Summer Visitor.' Their list of special and regular contributors combines some of the first talent in the literary world. Terms—\$4 per year.

THE GALAXY for December has a good table of contents. Among the more noticeable articles are: "Poe and Hawthorne," by Eugene Benson; "The Confederate Congress, a Chapter in the History of the Late War," by Edward A. Pollard; "Women as Physicians," tied up by the Thumbs; "Words and Their Uses," by Richard Grant White. The subscription price of the Galaxy is \$4 per year, invariably in advance. Two copies will be sent for \$7; three copies for \$10; ten for \$30; and one to the getter up of the club. Address, Sheldon & Co., Nos. 408 and 500 Broadway, New York.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1869 will be under the editorial control of J. T. Townbridge and Lucy Lacon, and the publishers announce numerous attractions in the prospectus. The leading serial story in *Our Young Folks* next year will be *The Story of a Bad Boy*, by T. B. Aldrich, forming the narrative of a boy's life and experiences in an ancient New England seaport; Edward Everett Hale will contribute various papers under the title *How to Do It*; Mrs. Agassiz, a series of papers on *The World We Live In*; James Parton, a number of biographical sketches of the Great Navigators, Voyagers, and Discoverers.—Terms of *Our Young Folks*, \$2 per year. Address, Fields, Osgood, & Co., Boston.

EVERY SATURDAY, a journal of choice reading, selected from the best British Magazines, is issued weekly by the same firm, and is always readable.

Gen. Sherman and the Indian Question.

Gen. Sherman, in his annual report, declares that there is no hope of a permanent peace, and no chance of saving the Indian race from destruction, unless we place all the tribes on reservations, and to do this the Indian affairs must be managed by the War Department.

We make the following extract from the report:

It is idle for us longer to attempt to occupy the plains in common with these Indians, for the country is not susceptible of close settlement with farms like Missouri and Iowa, and is solely adapted to grazing. All of our people are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses which tempt the Indian, hungry, and it may be starving, for the want of his accustomed game he will steal—he will not hesitate to kill. Therefore, a joint occupation of that district of the country by these two classes of people, with such opposing interest, is a simple impossibility and the Indians must yield. The peace commission has assigned them a reservation, which if held for fifty years will make their descendants rich, and in the meantime they are promised food while they are learning to cultivate the earth and to rear tame stock. To labor with their own hands or even to remain in one place militates with all the hereditary pride of the Indian and force must be used to accomplish this result.

"It was for this reason that the peace commission at its Chicago session in October, after the events before described occurred and were known to them, was forced to the conclusion that the management of the Indian affairs should be transferred back to the war department, where it belonged prior to 1849. This department of our Government is the only one that can use force promptly without the circumspection now necessary, and no other department of our Government can act with promptness and vigor enough to give any hope that the plan and purposes of the peace commissioners will be carried out. Even then there is doubt that the Indians themselves will make the necessary personal efforts to succeed, and I fear they will at last fall upon our hands a mere mass of helpless paupers."

"I am fully aware that many of our good people, far removed from contact with these Indians, and dwelling with a painful interest on the past event, such as are described to have occurred in Minnesota in 1863, and as the Chivington massacre of 1864, believe that the whites are always wrong and that the Indians have been forced to resort to war in self-defense, by actual want or by reason of our selfishness. I am more than convinced that such is not the case, in the present instance, and I hope that I have made it plain. I further believe that the only hope of saving any part of these Indians from utter annihilation is by a fair and prompt execution of the scheme suggested by the peace commission, which can alone be done by Congress with the concurrence of the Indians themselves. Even then it will require much patience and hard labor on the part of the officers who execute the plan, which I do not wish to assume myself or impose on other army officers, but it is certain that the only hope to find any end of this eternal Indian war, is in the transfer of the entire business to the war department and for Congress to enact the laws and provide the necessary money, at least a year before it is required to be expended."

Laws of Vermont, A. D. 1868.

Public Acts, designated by the Secretary of State for publication in the newspapers.

An Act regulating the choice of septennial council of censors.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

SEC. 1. Those officers in each town

and city in this State, whose duty it is made by existing laws, to warn freemen's meeting in their respective towns and cities, are required, at least twelve days before the last Wednesday in March, A. D. 1869, to warn a meeting of the freemen of their respective towns and cities, to be held at the usual place of holding freemen's meetings in such towns and cities, on the last Wednesday in March, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to give their votes for thirteen persons whom they would choose for a council of censors, as provided by the constitution of this State; and such officers as by law are authorized to open and preside in freemen's meetings in the respective towns and cities, are hereby required to open and preside in such meetings, so warned as aforesaid; and call upon the freemen of such town or city, from time to time, for the space of four hours, to give in their votes for thirteen persons whom they would choose for a council of censors; which votes shall be counted and sorted by the presiding officer, assisted by the town clerk in each town, and by the city clerks in each city, and a list thereof recorded by such town clerks and city clerks in their respective offices; and a certificate containing a list of the number of votes given for each person, signed by the presiding officer and sealed up, shall be made in the following form, to wit:

STATE OF VERMONT,
County,)

At a freemen's meeting legally warned and held at _____ on the last Wednesday in March, A. D. 1869, the votes for a council of censors having been duly taken, sorted and counted, the following persons had the number of votes annexed to their names respectively, to wit:

Given under my hand and

this day of March, A. D. 1869,

A. B., First Constable,

or other person (as the case may be.)

And such presiding officer shall deliver such certificate so sealed up, to the clerk of the county court in the county in

which such votes were taken, within ten days from the said last Wednesday of March, A. D. 1869, and on the second Wednesday of April, then next following, each county clerk shall open and

examine the certificates, returned to him as aforesaid, and shall make a certificate containing a list of the number of votes given for each person, as the same have been returned to him; which certificate he shall first record in his

office, and then, duly authenticated by his signature and the seal of the court, he shall send the same up, and send it by mail, post paid immediately, to the

Secretary of State, in Montpelier, in this State; and if the Secretary of State shall fail to receive the certificates from the

several county clerks, or either of them, before the third Wednesday in April, then next following, he shall immediately

thereafter notify such delinquent county clerk who shall, immediately after receiving such notice, send to the

Secretary of State a duplicate certificate, duly authenticated and sealed up, by

mail, of the votes given in his county as aforesaid, and on the first Wednesday in

May then next following, the Secretary of the State shall open and examine said

certificates, and shall certify to the Governor of this State the thirteen persons

who have the highest number of votes or [are] elected censors, within six days

after said first Wednesday of May; and the Governor shall notify such persons

officially of their election.

SEC. 2. In case of the absence or

disability of the Secretary of State, his

deputy shall perform the service enjoined upon him in this act.

SEC. 3. The council of censors shall

hold their first meeting at the State

House, in Montpelier, on the day ap-

pointed by the constitution for that pur-

pose; and notice from the Governor, as

aforesaid, of such elections shall be sufficient

credentials of their claims.

SEC. 4. If any officer in any town or

city, or any county clerk or his deputy,

shall neglect or refuse to perform any of

the duties imposed upon them by this

act, and shall be convicted thereof, such

officer shall forfeit and pay to the

State a fine of \$20 and costs, to be pro-

secuted and recovered before any justice of

the peace.

SEC. 5. There is appropriated a sum

not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be

paid out of the treasury of this State, for

the debentures of the council of censors,

to be conveyed in June next, and for

the contingent expenses of said council;

and the Treasurer of this State is di-

rected to pay out of the treasury for the

purpose aforesaid, such sum or sums

of money, not exceeding one thousand

dollars, as shall be certified by the council

as their legal debentures and other

contingent expenses under this act.

SEC. 6. In making up such debentures,

the members, president, secretary, and

other necessary officers or attendants,

shall be allowed the same compensation

as is by law provided for the members,

officers, and attendants of the Senate.

Approved, Nov. 19, 1868.

An Act in addition to chapter one of

the General Statutes, entitled "Of

Elections."

It is hereby enacted, &c.,

SEC. 1. The town clerks in the several

towns in this State shall annually, on

the first Monday next after the first

Tuesday in September, transmit by mail

to the Secretary of State, certificates of

votes given at the annual freemen's

meeting, for Governor, Lieut.-Governor,

Treasurer, assistant judges of the

county court, judge of probate, State's

attorney, sheriff, high bailiff, and justices

of the peace. Said certificates shall be

in form, and attested, as now pre-

scribed by law for such officers. The

certificates of votes given for Governor,

Lieut.-Governor, and Treasurer shall be

enclosed and securely sealed in a single

package or envelope, which package or

envelope shall be directed to the Sec-

retary of State, and shall be endorsed

"certificates of votes for State officers,"

together with the name of the town

where such votes were given; the cer-

tificate of votes given for assistant

judges of the county court, judge of pro-

bate, State's attorney, sheriff, high

bailiff, and justices of the peace, shall be

enclosed and securely sealed in a single

package or envelope, shall be directed

to the Secretary of State, and shall be

endorsed "certificates of votes for county

officers," together with the name of the

town where such votes were given.

SEC. 2. Whenever an election for

representatives to Congress shall be

held under the provisions of section

twenty-five, of chapter one of the Gen-

eral

Statutes,

it shall be the duty of the town clerks

of each town, to give to the Secretary

of State, a certificate of the votes given

for each person, as the same have been

returned to him; which certificate he

shall first record in his office, and then,

duly authenticated by his signature and

the seal of the court, he shall send the

same up, and send it by mail, post paid

immediately, to the Secretary of State,

in Montpelier, in this State; and if the

Secretary of State shall fail to receive the

certificates from the several county clerks,

or either of them, before the third Wed-

nesday in April, then next following, he

shall immediately thereafter notify such

delinquent county clerk who shall, im-

mediately after receiving such notice, send

to the Secretary of State a duplicate cer-

tificate, duly authenticated and sealed up,

by mail, of the votes given in his county

as aforesaid, and on the first Wednesday

in May then next following, the Secretary

of the State shall open and examine said

certificates, and shall certify to the Gov-

ernor of this State the thirteen persons

who have the highest number of votes or

[are] elected censors, within six days after

said first Wednesday of May; and the

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ly of their election.

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cient credentials of their claims.

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city, or any county clerk or his deputy,

shall neglect or refuse to perform any of

the duties imposed upon them by this

act, and shall be convicted thereof, such

officer shall forfeit and pay to the State

a fine of \$20 and costs, to be prosecuted

and recovered before any justice of the

peace.

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the debentures of the council of censors,

to be conveyed in June next, and for the

contingent expenses of said council; and

the Treasurer of this State is directed to

pay out of the treasury for the purpose

aforesaid, such sum or sums of money,

not exceeding one thousand dollars, as

shall be certified by the council as their

legal debentures and other contingent ex-

penses under this act.

SEC. 6. In making up such debentures,

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other necessary officers or attendants, shall

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